

BURNED AT STAKE

NEGRO RAPIST AND MURDERER TORTURED BY A HUGE MOB.

Taken from a Workhouse Near Wilmington, Del. After a Fight with the Warden and Guards.

MARCHED TO SCENE OF CRIME

CHAINED TO A POST, TORCH APPLIED TO OIL-SOAKED BRUSH.

And the Negro Burned While the Crowd Was Laughing and Firing Bullets into the Body.

MOB WAS LED BY A VIRGINIAN

AND WAS STRONGLY RESISTED BY THE PRISON OFFICIALS.

Four of the "Gang of Rufians" Shot—Hose Used to Keep Back Crowd—The Negro's Crime.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—A mob led by a Virginian to-night burned George F. White, a negro, at the stake at Price's Corners, four miles from Wilmington. The mob, consisting of 4,000 persons, stormed the workhouse where White was confined on a charge of having assaulted and stabbed to death Miss Helen S. Bishop, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Rev. Dr. E. A. Bishop. The crime was committed last Monday afternoon, and ever since then there have been mutterings of lynching the man. During the attack on the jail, four lawbreakers were shot by the prison guards.

A gang of lawbreakers, consisting of men and boys, gathered to-night in the neighborhood of Price's Corner. They came from Wilmington and the small towns to the south of Price's Corner. The place of leader was filled by a Virginian, whose identity has not been learned. The police of Wilmington and several constables tried to disperse the growing crowd, but without avail. The men bent on crime were few in number, but they carried out their plans with the aid of the remainder of the crowd. It was after 10 o'clock when the march to the workhouse, a mile away, was taken up. The chief warden of the workhouse and his guards, who have been on almost constant duty since the negro was landed in the prison, had been warned of the coming of the mob and prepared to defend the man at all costs.

WORKHOUSE ATTACKED.
Armed with pistols, shotguns and other weapons the rabble soon reached the jail. A battery of railroad ties soon carried away the great outer door of the workhouse. The second, third and fourth doors were battered down by the forward leaders in the attacking party amid the yells and cheers of those who were pressing forward from the rear. Then the lynchers were momentarily halted by a hail of bullets from the inside. A great howl went up from the leaders, but they were pressed forward by those in the rear. More shooting followed and there was a scramble to get out, but the braver ones in the attacking party stood their ground.

In the fusillade that followed four persons fell, all members of the mob. They were quickly carried to the rear and attended by their fellows. Three of the wounded were men and the other was a boy, who is said to be Peter Smith. It was evident that the warden did not wish to slaughter the mob in the prison corridor, so he directed that the fire should be turned on the crowd. This also held the mob for a time, but not for long. A general rush was made, the guards were brushed aside and a man-hunt of the jail was made for the negro.

There were many negroes confined in the prison, but with the aid of a man who knew White, the negro that was wanted was quickly found. His cell door was battered open and the accused man, begging for mercy, was dragged from the cell and the prison.

When the crowd outside heard that success had crowned the efforts of the lynchers, a great cheer was set up. Attempts were made to shoot White on the spot, but the leaders of the crowd would have nothing but his life at the stake. The negro's hands were tied behind him.

THE TORTURE.

Then the march to the place of execution, the scene of the assault on Miss Bishop, Price's Corners, was begun. It soon became evident that a plan of execution had previously been arranged. With torches to lead the way and with 4,000 persons following the negro, the victim was led down the road and to the funeral pile. White was given a last chance to speak, and he is said to have confessed to the assault.

White was quickly chained to a post, which had been placed by an advance guard, and the dry underbrush, soaked with oil, was ignited. The horrible execution was on. White faintly and his body hung limp while the rabble laughed at his torture. Shots were fired into the body and the victim of the mob was soon dead.

Satisfied with his night's work, the greater number of lynchers left the neighborhood, many of them fearing arrest. However a large number of persons loitered at the scene, awaiting developments.

The failure of the county court to give White a speedy trial is the jail-breakers say, in a great measure responsible for to-night's tragedy. The citizens of Wilmington and those in the vicinity of the scene of the crime wanted an immediate trial and Attorney General H. H. Ward said the matter before the court on Thursday with that end in view. The court, however, did not consider haste expedient, and the trial was set for the September term of court. With this decision of the court the murmurings of mob violence became louder, and the indignation of the people grew hourly. Sunday night two small crowds gathered near the jail, but they were soon dispersed.

A coroner's inquest over the body of Miss

Bishop was held to-day, but the police, fearing that harm would befall the negro, did not take him from the workhouse. The inquest was held without his presence. The verdict of the jury was that Miss Bishop came to her death "from the effects of an assault committed upon her by one George White, a negro."

THE NEGRO'S VICTIM.

Miss Bishop Was Returning from Night School When Assaulted.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—The victim of the assault for which White was lynched was Miss Helen S. Bishop, daughter of the Rev. E. A. Bishop, superintendent of the Ferris Industrial School. She would have been eighteen years old next October. She was a student of the Wilmington High School and was her way home from the school last Monday afternoon when she was attacked. The industrial school, where the girl's parents made their home, is about three-quarters of a mile from Price's Corner, where the girl usually left the trolley car when she went home from school in Wilmington. Late Monday afternoon a farmer, working in the field, saw Miss Bishop stagger and fall in the road. The farmer and his sons went to her assistance, but when they reached the girl she was lying unconscious in the road. She had three ugly gashes in her throat, her body was badly scratched and her clothing was torn in many places. In one hand she clutched a small penknife. There was every evidence that Miss Bishop had made a desperate resistance in defense of her honor and her life. The wounded girl was taken home and died the next afternoon without regaining consciousness.

The entire neighborhood was almost instantly aroused and a man hunt was immediately begun. Suspicion was soon fastened on George G. White, a negro just out of the workhouse, who was engaged as a laborer on the farm of Edward Woodward, near the scene of the assault. White was found in bed that same night and when taken into custody denied all knowledge of the crime. He was identified by several persons who said they saw him in the vicinity of the scene of the crime. A knife, which Mrs. Woodward said belonged to him, was found where the girl was assaulted. White was brought to Wilmington, but later was transferred to the county workhouse, where the lynchers thought he would be safe from mob violence.

RELEASE OF A CRUISER

VIRGINIA COURT'S INJUNCTION AGAINST THE NAVY DISSOLVED.

Galveston to Be Launched This Week at the Yards of the Trigg Ship-Building Company.

RICHMOND, Va., June 22.—In the Chancery to-day Judge Grinnan dissolved the injunction restraining the United States government from taking possession of the cruiser Galveston. The federal government stipulates that the ship shall remain at the yards of the Trigg Ship-Building Company until the case is determined by the court of highest resort.

It is announced to-night that the cruiser Galveston will be launched, under government auspices, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Seelye, of Texas, will be the sponsor.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Navy Department has been informed of the release of the Galveston and steps will be taken to launch the vessel as soon as possible. The creditors of the Trigg Company contended that the government would be put to additional expense in completing the Galveston at Norfolk. Should extra expense be occasioned the government will call on the sureties of the Trigg Company to pay any excess fixed by Congress.

THREE CONVICTS SHOT

ONE KILLED AND TWO SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY GUARDS.

Fifteen Attempted to Escape by Using the Warden's Wife as a Shield—Doctor Robbed of Clothes.

CANON CITY, Col., June 22.—One convict was shot and killed and two were seriously wounded by guards at the State Penitentiary this morning in an attempt to escape.

At 5 o'clock a number of convicts overpowered the overseer and guards at the workhouse, securing their keys. On the way to the front gate the convicts captured Mrs. John C. Telegraph, wife of the warden, and placed her in front of them. Reaching the front gate they dynamited it and got outside, taking Mrs. Telegraph with them. The warden instructed the guards to pick the convicts off, taking care not to shoot his wife. When fifty yards from the prison Mrs. Telegraph fainted and the convicts released her. In the shooting, which was general from the guards, Convict Kuykendall was instantly killed, William Armstrong, the ring leader, was shot by Night Captain Clark and will die. Tom Fallon was captured on the bank of the big fall. Fallon was seriously injured. Fallon, who was one of the prisoners who recently attempted to escape from the county jail in Denver, was one of the leaders in to-day's escape.

There were fifteen convicts in the party that broke out of prison to-day, and it is said all have the reputation of being bad. The prison officials who were overpowered were Dr. Palmer, the physician who had been called on the pretense that the prisoners were needed by a sick prisoner. He was bound and gagged and stripped of his clothes, which were thrown by the convicts. Kuykendall, the convict who was killed, was serving a sentence for stealing ore from a mine in the Cripple Creek district.

HAD SKELETON KEYS.

Patrolmen Woodward and Lash Make Important Arrests.

John Walters, 311 West Washington street, fought with William Lunn, 605 Russell avenue, in front of Walters' saloon on West Washington street last night. Lunn was badly bruised about the face. Patrolmen Woodward and Lash took both of the men to the police station. Perry Leans and Charles Johnson, of Richmond, Ind., and F. Crawford of this city, were taken along and slated at police station for loitering. The men had skeleton keys in their possession and are regarded as suspicious characters.

WINEROMS RAIDED.

Three Places Visited and Several Women Arrested.

Several wineroms were raided by the police last night. Sergeant White and Patrolman Dolby arrested five women at the Union Station Hotel. Four more were arrested at Denis O'Brien's place on Kentucky avenue. Two women and one man were found at Fletcher's Hotel on McNabb street.

INTERFERING WITH NATIONAL AFFAIRS.



UNCLE SAM—"Isn't this amusing!"

ANOTHER INDICTMENT

MACHEN, THE GROFFS AND THE LORENZES MUST ANSWER.

All Charged with Conspiracy to Defraud the Government in the Box Fastener Contract.

MACHEN THE ARCH SCHEMER

AND MR. AND MRS. LORENZ THE ALLEGED "GO-BETWEENS."

Congressman Sibley's Monopoly and Ex-Congressman Loun's "Pull" with Postoffice Officials.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The announcement that an inquiry is to be inaugurated into the affairs of the third assistant postmaster general to determine whether there is any foundation for insinuations with reference to the award of contracts for a certain kind of carbon paper used in making out money orders, and the indictment returned against August W. Machen, are to-day's developments in the postoffice scandal.

The indictment found by the grand jury is against George E. Lorenz, former postmaster at Toledo, O.; Martha J. Lorenz, his wife; August W. Machen, former superintendent of free delivery; Diller B. Groff and Samuel A. Groff, members of the firm which sold the patent letter-box fasteners to the government, upon which Machen is alleged to have received a "rake-off" of 40 per cent. The indictment charges conspiracy to defraud the government and is based on Section 540 of the Revised Statutes. Lorenz and his wife are alleged to have been the intermediaries in the fraudulent transactions between Machen and the Groff brothers. It is charged that they received the money from the Groffs and transferred it to Machen. The penalty under the statute is a fine of \$10,000 or two years in prison, or both. Machen and the Groffs were indicted previously for accepting and giving bribes in connection with the same transaction.

BASIS OF THE INDICTMENT.

There are twelve counts to to-day's indictment. Eleven are substantially the same as those found previously against Machen and the Groffs. The first count of the present indictment, which relates to the conspiracy charge, sets forth that on June 25, 1899, in the District of Columbia, Lorenz, Mrs. Lorenz, Machen and the Groff brothers "conspired, combined, confederated and agreed to defraud the United States government of its moneys" by the following arrangement: Machen should advise and recommend to the first assistant postmaster general the purchase from the Groff Brothers of a large number of the fasteners for mail boxes at \$1.25 each, and should procure payment thereof, upon which the Groff Brothers should retain 40 per cent. of such payment, or 75 cents for each fastener, and the Groff Brothers should then pay to Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz, either or both, the remaining 40 per cent., which was to be "converted, appropriated and applied to the use" of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz and Machen. The indictment says that this agreement was carried out by Machen on June 20, recommending the purchase of six thousand of the fasteners at the price mentioned; that the Groff Brothers, on the same date, presented a bill for these six thousand fasteners at the price mentioned; that on Sept. 13 of the same year Machen recommended to the first assistant postmaster general the payment of

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GIVEN TO HIS NEPHEW

PROPERTY OF PERRY S. HEATH IN MUNCIE AND OTHER PLACES.

Transfer of Upward of \$60,000 in Lands and Securities Takes the Citizens Completely by Surprise.

REASON IS NOT MADE KNOWN

EVEN THE RECIPIENT IS IGNORANT OF HIS UNCLE'S MOTIVE.

Did Not Know of the Transfer Till He Began Receiving Inquiries About the Conduct of the Business.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 22.—Overwhelmed and utterly surprised by the munificence of his uncle, with whom he has not been on the best of terms for years, Ed Heath, a Muncie printer, finds himself in control of property estimated by him to be worth nearly \$60,000, which he frankly declared last night was transferred to him in the last four or five weeks by Perry S. Heath, his uncle, formerly of this city, late assistant postmaster general of the United States, and now owner of a newspaper at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Ed Heath talked freely of his uncle's unexpected munificence toward him, and said, in his statement to-night, that not only was he not anticipating any such treatment from his relative, but that he was not aware of the transfer of the property until he began to receive letters and correspondence in regard to business affecting the interests of the property transferred.

The nephew states the Delaware county property of Perry S. Heath is worth about \$60,000. In this are fifty-three lots in the Perry S. Heath addition, in the northern part of the city. He could not explain how the property has come into his possession, the whole affair having a mysterious air. Other matters have come to his notice in the same way, one in particular being some shares in the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, which, he says, he has owned since the arrest of C. F. W. Neely in connection with the Cuban postal frauds. Young Heath does not know how he came in possession of 5,000 shares of the Commercial Tribune. He said: "I understand that it was originally worth ten cents a share, but that its value now is \$1 per share. I did not know that I owned shares in the company until letters were sent me asking questions. Some were question blanks to be filled out. Some were concerning the advisability of purchasing a new press and other machinery. Some of them I answered. I think the thing is fixed up so that the shares are in my name, but that all the money, checks and other papers go to my uncle. He told these shares for a number of years, but the Muncie property was not transferred until during the last having a mysterious air."

John Heath, who is connected with the postoffice at Indianapolis, and who is a brother to Perry, is also alleged to have been given property to the value of several thousand dollars. He has a cotton plantation in Nicaragua comprising 3,000 acres. Ed Heath says his father has the deed for this and is receiving the revenue from it, which amounts to considerable, as it is a good paying investment.

When young Heath was asked for his version of the matter, he recommended that he did not know, nor did he have any idea. It was suggested to him that it might be to get the holdings in other

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MAYOR WELL RECEIVED

SPEECH BEFORE MINISTERS CREATES FAVORABLE IMPRESSION.

Charges Against Administration Are Taken Up in Detail and Answered Temperately and Frankly.

MINISTERS WARNED BY HIM

THEY SHOULD NOT BE LED ASTRAY BY COOKED-UP STORIES.

False Impressions Created by Persons Interested in Republican Defeat—Mayor's Address in Full.

Before the meeting of the Methodist ministers in the Meridian-street M. E. Church yesterday morning, Mayor Bookwalter made an address presenting the side of the administration in the controversy that has been waged concerning the conduct of the city's affairs during his term of office, particularly with reference to gambling, the enforcement of the liquor laws and other moral question. It was the consensus of opinion, in which even the severest of the mayor's critics joined, that the speech was temperate, fair, broad and deserving of the attention of the public.

The address was made partly in answer to attacks that have been made on the administration through the columns of an afternoon newspaper, and in pulpits of the city's churches. The mayor assumed the position at the outset that he was entitled to make a presentation of the administration's side of the argument. There was no disposition among the ministers to deny him a hearing. When he appeared with Superintendent Taft of the police, Dr. C. E. Bacon, pastor of Roberts Park Church, moved that he be heard, and the motion carried without dissenting voice. The address, which will be found in full below, was listened to with close attention on the part of the ministers.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The meeting was well attended. In addition to the members of the Methodist Ministers' Association, there were pastors of other denominations and a number of prominent men, including members of the Citizens' League. When the mayor had concluded, and had left with Superintendent Taft, the ministers discussed the address in meeting. Just before the mayor left, Dr. W. R. Halstead, one of the most prominent of the Methodist clergy, moved, with the Rev. Robb Zaring, that the mayor be thanked for attending the meeting and making an address. Dr. Halstead's motion was put, as follows:

"It is the best for the preachers' meeting, nor for the Methodist Church, to have such a discussion here. The mayor made a discrimination and well-guarded speech. I have heard fifty men say that the meeting last week at which we said that the mayor's speech was a mistake. If we want to elect Bookwalter, a few more things like that will do it. We live in a little glass house in this controversy. The mayor's statements in the papers have been more courteous and Christian than a discrimination and well-guarded speech. I want to do nothing. I move we accept that speech with thanks and then do as we please about voting."

MR. ZARING'S OPINION.

Dr. Halstead was not the only one upon whom the mayor's speech made a distinctly favorable impression. The Rev. Robb Zaring, also, in approving the motion that the mayor should be given the thanks of the association, said: "We have heard the mayor's speech. He positively asserted there was no gambling of any sort, and that saloons were closed to the minimum. He may have created impressions here that it will be hard to overthrow. The truth ought to be sought for and presented to the ministers, and then be given to the people. The

mayor has taken the opportunity to make the best political speech he in twenty years."

Others present agreed with Mr. Halstead and Mr. Zaring that the mayor had spoken frankly and had made a dignified, open and square presentation of his side of the case. Dr. T. A. Goodwin, Dr. Hiram W. Kellogg and Dr. M. B. Hyde did not join in the favorable comments made. They were for the most part noncommittal. Dr. Kellogg saying that there were many things the ministers would like to know that the mayor had not touched on at all. Dr. Bacon remarked that the ministers had formed their own opinions and that there could be no probability of being changed much either by the mayor's statements or by articles in the newspapers. Dr. Goodwin wanted to read an article from the organ of the saloon men in which Mayor Bookwalter's administration was praised, but the meeting objected to the reading of the article.

The Rev. Robb Zaring suggested that a committee of three be appointed to formulate a reply to the mayor's address. He made a motion to that effect, which was dismissed on a technicality. Dr. Halstead thought there was no necessity for a reply to the address, and his opinion was concurred in by Dr. Hyde of the Fletcher-place Church.

FRANK STATEMENT MADE.

Mayor Answered Charges Against Administration in Detail.

Mayor Bookwalter took up in detail the charges which have been made against the administration and answered them one by one. He told the ministers that they should not be led astray by statements in a newspaper that is avowedly the organ of persons united to defeat the Republican party at the coming city election. He maintained that he has put a stop to policy playing, which flourished uninterrupted during previous administrations, and that, while there is some gambling behind closed doors, it is done at the peril of the gamblers. The police have strict orders, he declared, to stop all gambling, and whenever they receive information there are investigations and raids made. He had never manifested anything else than a willingness to properly enforce the liquor laws, he said, and declared that no man running a saloon in defiance of law shall retain his license. The mayor expressed the opinion that, while there has been much talk con-

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SNAKE MAN'S TREACHERY

REPTILIAN FAKIR DECEIVED BEAUTIFUL GIRL FROM HER HOME.

Placed Her in a Dive and Planned to Desert Her—Story of Misplaced Confidence.

Isaac Murphy, a traveling snakecharmer and a follower of the county fairs, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Bicyclemen Morgan and Simon, charged with enticing Ophal Maple, a sixteen-year-old girl from her home in Greentown, Ind., and placing her in a resort in this city.

Ophal Maple is the daughter of a prominent farmer living near Greentown and has been visiting her sister, who lives in Kokomo. She has known Murphy all her life, she says, and met him in Kokomo while he was giving an exhibition of his snakes there. He asked her to come to Indianapolis with him, and she at first refused, but he finally persuaded her to leave her sister's home during the night, and board a train for this city with him. On arriving here he told her to wait at the Union Station for a little while and he would send a woman friend of his up after her. The girl did as she was told and was met by a woman of bad repute, who conducted her to a house of bad repute. She called on the girl for the first time after she had been told of the affair by a woman who was herself an inmate of the house, but who said she had sympathy for the girl, who, she knew, was not aware of the trap she was falling into.

GIRL BECAME ALARMED.

On arriving here the girl became alarmed and felt that she had done wrong in coming to Indianapolis with Murphy, and she asked him to pay her way back to her home. He refused, saying that he had no money. When placed under arrest it was found that he had about \$30 in his possession and a railway ticket to Bloomington, Ind., and a baggage check, showing that he had intended leaving town to-day, while the girl whose innocence had placed her in such a false position, was to be left in the dive where she had placed her without money or means to get home with her.

Ophal Maple is a beautiful young girl

and innocent as a dove in every line of her face, she says she was not to go home with her parents, and does not know why she came here with the man she says she never came to see. She was placed in the charge of the police matron last night and will be sent to her home early this morning in the Police Court this morning.

CLAIMS AGAINST MIDLAND

FILING OF PETITIONS IN SUIT IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

Missouri Pacific Railway and American Steel and Wire Company the Latest Creditors to Appear.

The case of the Central Trust Company of New York against the Chicago & Southeastern Railway Company again occupied attention at the Federal Court yesterday. The filing of new petitions is getting to be an old story in the United States clerk's office. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company is now demanding damages from the Chicago & Southeastern people for a freight car delivered by them and destroyed while on the latter's tracks. The suit is for the use of the car, which was \$180 and repairs and mileage thereon, the total damages amounting to \$181.50.

Another intervening petition in the same case was filed by Ezra O. Lloyd and John A. Lloyd for the enforcement of a judgment lien for costs. The petition is for \$71.45 and interest thereon at 6 per cent from May 28, 1902, for a former judgment rendered by the court.

The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey contributed an intervening petition in the case. Its charge against the Chicago & Southeastern is for a sum of \$360.13 due the company for charges on a steam engine used at the latter's plant at Anderson, and which served as a switch engine on a number of railroads during the corporation.

Petition for Restraining Order.

A petition for a temporary restraining order was filed in the Federal Court yesterday by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., against the Indianapolis, Shelbyville & Southeastern Traction Company. A claim is made for the infringement of patent during the time of infringement and all profits accruing therefrom. The Pittsburgh company charges the traction company with using the time of infringement and all profits accruing therefrom. The petition is for a temporary restraining order, the patent having been bought by them from Benjamin A. Lamm, of Pittsburgh.

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BRYAN IS HEARD

NAPOLEON OF POPULISM IN ROCK-RIBBED HANCOCK.

Rousing Reception at Greenfield for the Former Democratic Presidential Nominee.

HE SCORES THE REORGANIZERS

THEIR DESIRE, HE SAYS, IS TO REPUBLICANIZE DEMOCRACY.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Alluded to as the Right Kind of a Party Man.

HAS NO LOVE FOR CLEVELAND

NEBRASKA MAN CRITICISES HIM FOR MANY SHORTCOMINGS.

John W. Kern Adds to the Gayety of the Occasion—U. S. Jackson's Little Show Draws Well.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., June 22.—"I believe we are now in the midst of a great fight. In this fight I'm not interested more than you. I'm simply a private citizen, and I can prove by all the Republican and Gold Democratic papers of the country that I have excellent prospects of remaining a private citizen."

Such was the declaration made by William J. Bryan toward the close of the second address he delivered here to-night. A few minutes later Mr. Bryan eulogized Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, as the type of the right kind of a Democrat, and expressed the wish that there were more Tom Johnsons in the United States. Aside from the Hancock county and Indiana silver Democrats in general and U. S. Jackson and John W. Kern in particular, Mayor Johnson was the only man for whom he had a good word in the course of the two hours of his speeches, but at the close of the meeting, when he was asked if his endorsement of the Cleveland man should be construed as an endorsement of him for the Democratic presidential nomination next year, he entered a vigorous denial of any such intention.

"Not at all," he said, "by no means. I have no candidate for President. I merely alluded particularly to Johnson because he is the kind of a Democrat I like, and I wish there were more of his type, but I have frequently mentioned other men who would make the right sort of leaders. I am urging no man's candidacy. I merely want to do my part toward keeping the party in line on right principle and to defeat the efforts of the so-called 'reorganizers.' If the party sticks to right principles the people will see that the right candidate is chosen."

"Will you be a candidate yourself, Mr. Bryan?"

"I am not a candidate," came the somewhat ambiguous reply to the address, "but it is not a question of candidates at this time. It is a question of party principles."

A ROUSING RECEPTION.

Greenfield and Hancock county, the strongholds of the Democrats of the kind that have no bullet holes in their backs, as Mr. Bryan would have the Nebraska leader a rousing reception to-night. The crowd that turned out was not an immense one, but it filled the opera house and there was an overflow meeting of 1,000 or 1,200 on the public square that demanded a speech before the distinguished guest proceeded within doors.

The people made up in enthusiasm all that was wanting in numbers, and they showed their ardent admiration for Mr. Bryan by applauding all his sentiments at the right time and insisting on an opportunity to express their personal regard to him and to shake his hand.

The crowd was largest when the special car from Mr. Bryan and the Indianapolis and Greenfield reception committee arrived here a few minutes before 8 o'clock. At that time a few cracks of the Rockwell cannons were shot off and altogether the scene was reminiscent of a genuine campaign demonstration.

Mr. Bryan and the reception committee were taken at once to the Columbus Hotel for supper. At 8:30 when Mr. Bryan reappeared, he held an informal reception in a lobby for a few minutes, and then he was escorted to a stand in the courthouse yard and introduced to the overflow crowd by a man known as "the greatest living American."

RIGHT KIND OF DEMOCRACY.

"I believe that the speech I was expected to make to-night is to be made in the opera house, where the people can be comfortably seated," began Mr. Bryan, "but there are so many people here that the Democratic gospel that it seems I must talk in the open air. I come with pleasure to this town, this stage-coach town, where the Democrats are not trying to see how near they can be like Republicans, but how different. I believe in honest politics. Democrats should either endorse or oppose the doctrines of Republicans. In this country there has been no tendency toward the reorganization, which means the Republicanization of the Democratic party, and I am glad to come to you and endorse the stand you have taken. The Democratic party ought to stand in a posture where one can doubt just where it stands. What excuse can be given for the practice of deception on the part of the Democrats? The principles have changed. Democratic principles never change. Times change, but the principles are the same. There is between Republican politics and Democratic politics an essential difference."

Mr. Bryan then proceeded to show where, in his opinion, this difference lies, and he discussed in turn the tariff, the trust, money and imperialism questions. Time and again he resorted to the element in the Democratic party that he styles the "reorganizers," and he overlooked no opportunity to denounce this class of Democrats, and he alluded to Grover Cleveland in particular as representative of this class. He scored Cleveland severely, and in one place in his address charged that Cleveland had not dared to do his duty and enforce the laws against trusts, because his campaign committee had in 1892 collected \$15,000 from the sugar trust to be used in securing his election. On the imperialism question he repeated his denunciations against the Republican party that has become a familiar part of all his partisan speeches. He said that the Republican party did not dare to go before the people and state its position with regard to the Philippines. "Shame on the administration that makes our flag the emblem of tyranny," he exclaimed. "It was not to win a Democratic

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